

TO RENT
mediate possession given
N hundred acres of land
ee miles from Fendall's mill,
ls of Potowmack—This Land is
and well adapted to wheat and
ed enclosures and having a mill,
ouse and other necessary buildings
of being divided into several ten-
s to suit applicants. On the premises
or that buildings, Tents may be
ir price with corn, hay and lo-
ggoons and plantation utensils—al-
so hundred bushels of wheat on
premises. Mr George Simp-
son, will show the land and
to applicants.

Richard Bland Lce.

received, and for Sale,
ANISH HIDES,
of Logwood; and
gs of Green Coffee.
rticles are of the best quality, and

Mordecai Miller.

IN STORE,
BUTTER of good quality

OVER SEED.

s fresh CLOVER SEED,
e by

John G. Ladd.

NOTICE.

Subscriber wishing to engage
the ensuing season, will do any
work, and receive in payment wet
or one half the amount of work

R. G. Lanphier.

dzw

groes to Hire.

E female house servant
ery good cook, washer and iron-
stands every kind of house work.
re good spinners, and one of them
ns well and understands house
kind. They are hired for no
her particulars apply to the print.

dzw

RECEIVED,
nes, from New York, and for
Sale,
ty Patent Cheese,
excellent Flax,
ppins,
e Codfish,
llbarks, &c.

Abel Willis.

ebt:

o at my Plantation,
O H O G S,
out 5 or 6 months old; when
e the one weighed 104 pounds,
arked with a crop on the right
fork on the left. The owners
Strawberry Hill, Fairfax coun-
try, and paying charges, may

WM. HARTSHORNE.

law31

—Seed and a few hhd.
alles for sale at my store

THE THIEF.

, the 9th of January last, was

able, about 7 or 8 o'clock,

AY MAKE,

old next spring, about 14 and
a high, rough thod before, a
her nose rubbed with the wdg-
ink one of her hind teet white,

will give FIVE DOLLARS

taken ten miles from home;
TWENTY for the Mare and
ed so as to be brought to con-

and all reasonable expence if

distance.

John Ball, sen.

ity, Dist. Col.

are was seen in possession of

Washington's Ferry to the city

the night she was stolen.

and the highest price,
n for Clean Linen
Rags, by the Prin-
aper.

NTED DAILY
UEL SNOW DEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1806.

[No. 1530.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the
bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and
the prices of which are established, can at any
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li-
mitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

February 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

The SHIP

H E T T Y,

Just arrived from Liverpool, and
laying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her inventory
may be seen and description of the ship made
known, on application to Captain Russel, on
board or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If this ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days,
she will be for freight or charter to any port in
Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1.

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 17th March, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at
auction, on the premises, if fair, if not, the
next fair day,

THA very valuable PROPERTY, belonging
to the estate of the late Abraham Van Bibber,
Esq., called PARADISE, containing about
300 acres, and including the dwelling house and
improvements, a valuable Mill and its appurte-
nances; the whole in good order.

The above property is situated about one mile
from the turnpike gate on the York road, and
will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A liberal credit will be given on a considera-
ble part of this property, which may at any time
be viewed on application to Mr. Atkinson, on
the premises.

ANDREW VAN BIBBER,

WASHINGTON VAN BIBBER,

Trustees.

Balt. Feb. 14. totis M. d. 17M

JOHN TUCKER

Has for Sale,

39 hhd. Muscovado Sugrs,
1000 lbs. Black Pepper,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Hyson Shulong, TEAS.
Young Hyson, and
Souchong
1000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
800 Spanish Hides,
And GROCERIES, as usual.

February 14. 203w

Jult Landed,

From the schooner FRIENDSHIP, and for Sale by
WASHINGTON PEIRCE, on liberal terms;

21 hogheads retailing Molasses,
A few boxes Mould Caoche,
Highheads Liverpool Salt,
5 barrels Cherry Bounces,
25 quintals Cod Fish.

February 17.

WANTED.

A vessel of about 700 barrels, to
take a freight to Boston and Portsmouth, New
Hampshire.

Apply to

Lawson & Fowle.

February 14.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig. Equator, Moore, from
New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immedi-
ately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

20 Pipes very choice Madeira
Wine,

Imported in the Big Active, from St. Bar-
holomew, and for Sale by

R. Vitch & Co.

December 21.

N. B. This Wine has lain considerable time
in the West Indies.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels
burthen, for CORK and a M.R.
KET; to which immediate dispatch
will be given—the cargo being all
ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a
few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the WASHINGTON SOCI-

ETY, of Alexandria, are hereby notified
that a regular stated meeting of the said Society
will be held at Gadsby's tavern, on Saturday,
the 22d instant, at half past 10 o'clock in the
forenoon. The Society will move in procession
precisely at 12 o'clock, to the Episcopal Church,
where an Oration will be delivered by one of
its members, Charles T. Merce, Esquire.

By order of the Standing Committee.

G. Deneale, Secretary.

February 12.

FOR SALE,

1000 bbls. Muscovado SUGARS.

2000 lbs. prime Fink Butter.

10 casks Chewing Tobacco.

Spinning Cotton,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Liquors and Groceries, as usual

Mandeville & Jamieson.

February 12.

FOR SALE

1000 bushels Liverpool Fine Salt.

1500 do. St. Ubes.

Wm. Hodgson.

Feb. 12.

JAMES BACON,

A his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has, in
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms;

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
rities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin, and

Souchong

Bkt Green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira,

Bufello,

Sherry,

Liberia,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genou Old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New-

Engla d Rum,

Holland Gif,

Irish and country Whiskey,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Sto ghton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pinenot

Cayenne and Black Pepper, Rose and Ground

Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley,

Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dift and

Spermatici Candles, Reined Salt-Petre, Flacon

Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Bismuth,

Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best

English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,

and Smoking Tobacco; very best Chewing To-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes

in boxes.

London superfine Cloths

and Calimeres,

Bennett's patent Cords,

Do. Waistcoatings,

Silks, Moleskins, Flo-

rentines,

Imperial, clouded and

white Marcellas,

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday February 17.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the committee of claims made a report on the petition of Oliver Pollock. The report states that the petitioner appears to be entitled to a part of his claim, which is cognizable by the treasury, they therefore recommend that he have leave to withdraw his petition.

Agreed to.

The house went into a committee of the whole;

Mr. Varnum in the chair,

On the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on the petition of Nicklin and Griffith. The report states the following circumstances:

The petitioners bought from Joseph Anthony & Co., a vessel possessed of an American register. Some time after this purchase it was disclosed that Joseph Anthony, & Co. were indebted to — Coulon, a foreigner, for a part of this ship; in consequence of which the collector refused to consider her an American ship. — The petitioners pray that this vessel may receive an American register; in which the committee of commerce and manufactures concur.

Messrs. Crowninshield, J. Clay, Nicholson, and Ely, supported; and Messrs. Conard and Macon opposed the report; — which was agreed to;

Ayes 36, Noes 31.

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures. — The house immediately took up the report concurred therein and ordered a bill to be brought in.

The bill declaring Jersey, in the state of New Jersey, a port of delivery and for erecting a light house on Wood Island or Fletcher's Neck, in the state of Massachusetts, having passed through a committee of the whole, was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

The house went into a committee of the whole;

Mr. Varnum in the chair;

On the bill authorising George Rapp, and his associates, to locate a township, of land in the Indiana territory.

On motion of Mr. Conard, the first payment was required to be made in four instead of 6 years.

On motion of Mr. Leib an amendment was made requiring the location to be made before the first day of January next.

Mr. Clarke though opposed to the principle of the bill, thought if it passed, the settlers should not be embarrassed by any obligation to cultivate the vine. He therefore moved to strike out that part of the bill which relates to this object.

Motion lost — Ayes 42, Noes 51.

Mr. Crowninshield moved so to amend the bill as to charge interest on the six last payments, from the expiration of the four years when the first principal payment is required to be made.

Motion lost.

After a variety of other motions to modify the provisions of the bill most of which were negative, the committee rose and reported their agreement to the bill.

The house immediately took the report into consideration. After various motions to amend the bill, most of which were disagreed to, a motion similar to that made in the committee by Mr. Crowninshield, was made;

When

Without deciding upon it, the house about four o'clock adjourned.

Tuesday, February 18.

The house took up the unfinished business of yesterday. When the yeas and nays were taken on the amendment proposed to the bill authorising George Rapp, and his associates to locate a township in the Indiana territory; requiring the payment of interest on all the instalments except the first.

Which was carried — Yea 50 — Nay 44.

When the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-day.

A message was received from the President of the United States furnishing the information called for by a resolution of the 24th ult. relative to the expenditures on the various fortifications in the United States and those on the navy yards; which

was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The house went into a committee of the whole —

Mr. Dawson in the chair;

On the bill to incorporate a Presbyterian church in George Town.

After making several amendments, the committee rose and reported their agreement to the bill.

The house immediately took up the report.

Mr. Clark moved to strike out the first section. He said his object was to try the sense of the house on the principle of the bill. He was inimical to all incorporations, and particularly to those for religious purposes.

On this motion a debate ensued, which altogether turned on the policy of incorporating associations of individuals for any purposes, and especially for those of a religious nature.

As the arguments adduced on either side were the same with those usually urged on this point, we think it unnecessary to detail them.

Messrs. Clark, Sloan, and Rhea, supported; and Messrs. Findley, Sourthard, Smilie, Elmer, and Nicholson opposed the motion, which was lost — Ayes 29.

That part of the bill, which authorises the raising 3,000 dollars by lottery, was struck out.

Various other amendments were made, when the bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow — Ayes 58.

A bill to empower George Rapp, and his associates to purchase a tract of land was read a third time. On the question, shall the bill pass, the Yeas and Nays were called, and were Yeas 46 — Nays 46.

The speaker declaring himself to be with the Nays, the bill is lost.

[In Senate of the United States.]

On the bill for the protection and indemnification of American seamen.

MR. WRIGHT. Mr. President — As introductory to the consideration of the merits of this bill, I feel it my duty to call the attention of the Senate to the present degraded state of impressed American seamen, thousands of whom have been pressed on board British ships of war, and compelled by whips and scourges, to work like galley slaves, whether they have been forced by the hand of violence, from on board our own ships, sailing on the high seas, under the flag of the United States, carrying the spare productions of the toil of the American planter and merchant, to a foreign market, or returning with their proceeds.

In doing this, I wish not to enlist your sympathies, but only to present to you a correct state of the facts on which this bill is predicated; facts that stand recorded in the official reports of the secretary of state; the black catalogue of impressments.

I will next present to your view the measures adopted by the legislative and executive departments of the government of the United States for their redress.

"In the year 1796 congress by law, [3 vol. 322] directed agents to be appointed to reside in Great Britain, and in such foreign ports as the president might direct, whose duty it should be to enquire into the situation of such American citizens, or others, sailing conformable to the law of nations, under the protection of the American flag, who had been, or should be impressed, by any foreign power, and to endeavour by all legal means to obtain their release; and to render an account of all impressments and detentions, to the executive of the United States."

"They also directed the collector of the several ports, on proof being made of the citizenship of any seaman, to give him a certificate thereof, under a hope that it would have been respected in foreign ports, and have protected him from impressment. This certificate acquired the name of a protection."

They also directed, "That every captain of a vessel, in case of any of the crew being impressed, shall enter his protest at the first port he shall arrive, with the name and residence of the person, and transmit immediately by post a duplicate of such protest, to the nearest agent, minister, or consul resident in such country, and also on his arrival in America, to the secretary of state."

"And that every captain on his arrival at any port of the United States before he shall be admitted to an entry of his vessel, shall be required by the collector to declare on oath, whether any of the crew have been impressed, which he shall take under the penalty of 100 dollars, and the collector is bound to return a list of all impress-

ments, so communicated to him, to the secretary of state."

In 1799, the secretary of state is directed by law [4 vol. 503] "To lay before congress annually a statement of all impositions reported to him, that they might be officially and precisely informed of the state of our impressed seamen."

Under these legislative provisions and the intervention of our agents appointed for that purpose, hundreds of our seamen no doubt have been discharged by the board of admiralty, while at the same time, and under the same authority, the impositions kept pace with the discharges, so that instead of redressing the wrong, it was only inflicted in routine, thereby adding insult to injury. This all important subject, from its commencement, has also been particularly attended to by the executive of the United States. Our ministers at London, during three successive administrations, have been specially charged with it, and we have witnessed their diplomatic exertions to bring this lawless and cruel practice to an end, but all to no effect. And now we are informed by the president of the United States in his message of the 17th Jan. last, that "On the impressment of our seamen, our remonstrances have never been intermitted, a hope existed at one moment, of an arrangement that might be submitted to, but it soon passed away, and the practice, though relaxed at times in the distant seas, has been constantly pursued in those in our neighborhood."

This Mr. President, is the prospect presented to our view, whereby thousands of our unfortunate seamen, that hardy and invaluable class of citizens, are consigned to the most intolerable bondage (by the imperious mandate of a British naval officer, whose word is the supreme law from which there is no appeal) and which gloomy prospect we are now informed, by the highest authority, there is not a spark of hope left to enlighten.

Sir, I have invited you to investigate this subject with the eye of temper, but at the same time I trust that the nation's justice will not be compromised, by exceeding the bounds of moderation; for it has its limits; and we are informed by the law of nations [Vat. 433 § 352] "That he true and just welfare of the nation is the grand rule: Moderation is always laudable in itself, but the conductors of nations ought not to make use it, only so far as it is consistent with the happiness and safety of their people."

Under this view of the subject can we submit to this state of things? That is the question. I have presumed not and under that presumption, I have brought the subject before this Senate in the shape it is presented in this bill. Sir I will it to be recollect that the infant state of our navy suppresses every hope of redress on the element of our wrongs, and that this is a measure of necessity not of choice.

Wherefore, I trust it will not be thought too nervous, when it is considered that we have just cause of war. — I will therefore, now sir, proceed to the consideration of the merits of this bill.

The first clause states, that in violation of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, made at London, on the 19th November 1794, his Britannic majesty had caused the impressment of our seamen sailing under the flag of the United States. The treaty [2 vols. L U. S. 464] secures the inviolability of the citizens and subjects of the respective powers, and we are informed by the law of nations [Vat. 665 § 39] "That a nation acts against the nature and essence of every treaty of peace, nay against peace itself, by deliberately, and wantonly offending him, whom peace has been made, and treating him or his subjects incompatible with peace, and which he cannot suffer, without being wanting to him."

But it may be said that this has not been authorized by the British government. Let us examine the fact. It is declared by the law of nations, [Vat. 252 § 73, 74, 76] "That however as it is impossible for the best regulated state, or for the most vigilant and absolute sovereign, to model at his pleasure, all the actions of his subjects, and to confine them on every occasion to the most exact obedience, it would be unjust to impute to the nation or to the sovereign, all the faults of the citizens, we ought not then to say in general that we have received an injury from a nation, because we have received it from one of its members."

"But if a nation or its leader approves and ratifies the fact committed by a citizen, it makes the act its own; the offence ought then to be attributed to the nation as the author of the true injury, of which the citizen is perhaps only the instrument."

"If the sovereign disavows the act he ought to inflict on the offender exemplary punishment."

So far I have called in aid the law of nations: I will now refer to the form of the authority in the case of impressment, which is in these words, [Fost. C. L. 156] "In pursuance of his majesty's order in council, dated the 19th day Jan. 7, 1742, We do hereby empower you to impress or cause to be impressed" so many seamen, &c. and I will refer you to the facts in our own possession, that his Britannic majesty approves the act, both by continuing the impress-

ments, and by his lately promoting the captain of the Cambrian frigate (whom he recalled to appease our complaints on that head) to the command of a ship of the line; so that in form, in law, and in fact his Britannic majesty has caused the impressment of our seamen, or he must have punished, and not promoted, so notorious an offender. On this point I presume there can be no doubt.

Mr. President — I have thought it neither unprofitable nor irrelevant to the present subject, to examine the right of impressing British subjects.

British jurists have more than questioned this right; and the British parliament have, I presume, decided the question.

Sir Edward Coke [2 inst. 47] says — The king cannot send any subject against his will out of the realm, not even into Ireland; for then under pretence of service he might send him into banishment. [H. H. P. C. Notes. 679] In Hales H. P. C. it is declared "repugnant to the liberty of an Englishman and irreconcileable to the established rules of law, that a man, without any offence by him committed, or any law to authorize it, should be hurried away like a criminal from his friends and family, and carried by force into a dangerous service."

That the common law did not admit of such a practice, must have been the opinion of the British parliament, who in the time of Charles I. passed a statute [6 C. 1, c. 5] "to authorize the impressment of soldiers and seamen for sea service or service beyond sea," which soon after expired, being of short duration. They might also have been of the same opinion in the time of [2 and 3 Ann. c. 19, 3 and 4 Ann. c. 11, 4 Ann. c. 10, 5 Ann. c. 15, 6 Ann. c. 10] Queen Ann, when a number of statutes of a very short duration passed in parliament, in the same terms as the statute of Charles above cited. I perceive they would never have passed laws to have authorised a proceeding that was justifiable by the common law. Judge Estler, who is quoted by Britons as an authority on this point, shall be examined. (Fos. C. L. 157) He date, in the case of Broadfoot, who was indicted for the murder of Calahan, "That by pressing mariners on one hand, a very useful body of men seem to be put under hardships inconsistent with the temper and genius of a free government, on the other the necessity of the case seems to entitle the public to the service of this body of men, whenever the safety of the whole calleth for it."

"I think the crown has a right to command the service of these people whenever the public safety calleth for it, the same right that it hath to require the personal service of every man able to bear arms in case of a sudden invasion or formidable insurrection. "The right in both cases is founded on one and the same principle, the necessity of the case, in order to the preservation of the whole." But he adds, [Fos. C. L. 154] "If he be asked where are the adjudged cases on which he groundeth his opinion? He freely confesseth that he hath not met with one in which the legality of pressing for the sea service hath directly come in question. He states that according to his best apprehension (having thought much upon the subject) the right of impressing mariners for the public service is a prerogative inherent in the crown, grounded upon the common law, and recognized by many acts of parliament." With great deference to his honor, I would ask if any thing can be evidence of the common law, but judicial decisions on the point, which he admits are not to be found?

I will also examine the statutes on which he relies as recognizing this right. I would here observe that he holds the soldier and seaman alike bound by the same law, and it would [Fos. c. 1. 166] seem by admiral Seymour's commission, that his power extended to impress ships, captains, masters, pilots and seamen, as well as all other persons fit for the purpose. This was for the sea and foreign service, and did not extend to land soldiers, as till the 24th year of Charles II, all the lands were held by military tenures, whereby the tenants were obliged to furnish soldiers and every thing necessary for them in war; but by 24 C. II. [24 C. II. c. 12] these tenures were abolished, and I question much whether the stat. Charles I. extended to the feudal tenants, who were bound to serve only in England. By a statute of Henry VII. [7 H. 7, c. 1] it is enacted, that if any soldier being no captain immediately retained with the king which shall be in wages, and retained, or take any prest to serve the king upon the sea or upon the land beyond sea, depart out of the king's service without licence from the captain, it shall be adjudged felony."

(To be continued)

KID SLIPPERS.

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Have received, or Sloop Albert, from Boston,

A few Ladies' white Kid Slippers,

Which they expect will be opened this evening.

ALSO,

A general assortment of SHOES,

All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

February 20.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.
Captain Weston, of the sloop of war St. Bartholomew, in his sailing, and offered to defend against the French, stood that an expedition was to be sent to Guadalupe. The Governor of St. Bartholomew declined accepting the offer, and the British having taken the Plate River. This second news, lately published in Buenos Ayres: This river is situated in a bay fifty miles from the mouth of the Plate, situated in a beautiful and rich country.

The Frances Ann, King from Montevideo, (river Oronzio, Brewster, Fabius, Decoven, and others) Brazier, from New York, lat. 23, 45 long. 80, spoke Swain, 14 days from P. S. Thomas. Captain K. recently captured and sent into the privateer L'Orient, of Queen Lewis, of 22 guns, 160 men, and 245 slaves; William, of 14 guns, and 72 guns, 180 men, and 342 slaves; the Queen, ship, 62 men, and 131 slaves; S. 56 men, and 31 slaves; S. 36 men, and 164 slaves; 269 men, 537 slaves. They were considered very valuable, having dry goods on board. K. further informs that a Spanish frigate was sailed in the river of Fish Bank in the month of November, and all the persons perished. Captain veido on the 25th of November heard nothing of the same by the British.

Alexandria Daily

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

FRENCH FLEET. — The French fleet, Hinchcock, in 31 days, Left, schr' Ann F. Louisa, M'Namara, of 40 guns, Sukey and Peggy, of Philadelphia, in the Monk Passage, with French 84 and a 50 gun ship, one of 110 guns, waiting hourly expected. The 3,000 thousand troops on board destination was Jamaica. Schooner James Lenox, for Jamaica, which vessel possessed 7 days, in communication of them.

[Next page]

ARMAMENT AT

We extract from the New York Journal, the following remarks on the subject which has excited so much interest in that city, and which is of no little consequence to this article only the London armament; but we are informed that other vessels have sailed under similar circumstances, carrying a considerable quantity of warlike stores. The armament of this armament ought to be very large, should be no ground for complaint in the affair, if hostile to any nation with peace. Should it be dependent upon any of the sessions, it might occur that the confiscation of all the property would be by the commercial party. It is to be hoped that would not even connive at it, and would be productive of good.

What is the ultimate destination of the armament? We have hitherto remained in the singular circumstances attended the outfit of the armament. These circumstances have been of such a nature as to live the liveliest curiosity among the suggestions and suppositions.

ly promoting the captain whom he received to on that head to the command; so that in form, in frantic mirth has caused feamen, or he must have noted, so notorious an oration, I presume there can be no we thought it neither un- to the present subject, to preffing British subjects, more than questioned this parliament have, I pre- [2 inst. 47] says.—The object against his will out into Ireland, for then un- he might send him into P. C. Notes, 679] In declared "repugnant to man and irreconcileable of law, that a man, with committed, or any law be hurried away like a man and family, and carried his service.

w did not admit of such a in the opinion of the Brit- in the time of Charles I. 1, c. 5] "to authorise idlers and seamen for sea d sea," which soon after duration. They might me opinion in the time of 3 and 4, Ann. c. 1, 4. 15, 6 Ann. c. 10 number of statutes or a v- ed in parliament, in the time of Charles above tra- would never have passed a proceeding that was on law. Judge Foster, as an authority on this ed. (Fos. C. L. 157) Broadfoot, who was in Calahan, "That by hand, a very useful body under hardships inconsis- genius of a free govern- scifly of the cause, seeth the service of this body safety of the whole calleth

has a right to com- these people whenever leth for it, the same require the personal able to bear arms in invasion or formidable right in both cases is the same principle, the in order to the pre- ple." But he adds, if he be asked where on which he ground- reely confesseth that one in which the le- the sea service hath ion. He states that apprehension (having the subject) the right for the public ser- cherent in the crown, non law, and recogni- parliament." With honor, I would ask evidence of the com- l decisions on the are not to be found? e statutes on which this right. I would lds the soldier and the same law, and 6] seem by admiral, that his power ex- captains, masters, well as all other per-

This was for the and did not extend the 24th year of s were held by mili- the tenants were ers and every thing war; but by 24 C. these tenures were on much whether tended to the feudal and to serve only in the of Henry VII. ed, that if any sol- imediately retained ll be in wages, and rest to serve the on the land beyond g's service with- ptain, it shall be nued)

PERS. f & Co. libert, from Boston Kid Slippers, opened this evening.

of SHOES, fed of on the, most

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

Captain Weston, of the sch'r Mariner, from St. Bartholomew, informs, that a British frigate had arrived there previous to his sailing, and offered to remain as a defence against the French, it being understood that an expedition was fitting out at Guadeloupe. The Governor, having no authority, declined accepting the offer. Capt. C. further informs, that an arrival at St. Bartholomew had brought intelligence of the British having taken possession of the Plate River. This seems corroborative of the news, lately published, of their taking Buenos Ayres. This town is about thirty miles from the mouth of the river de la Plate, situate in a beautiful country, and is a place of considerable trade and great riches.

The Frances Ann, King, in 82 days from Montevideo, (river Plate,) Left, the Orozimbo, Brewster, of Philadelphia; Fabius, Dugovin, and schooner Magoet, Brazier, from New York. January 31, lat. 23° 45' long. 50, spoke schooner Jersey, Swan, 14 days, from Philadelphia for S. Thomas. Captain K. informs, that the following British vessels had been recently captured and sent into that port, by the privateers L'Orient, of 20 guns, and Queen Lewis, of 22 guns, viz. ships Active, of 20 guns, and 45 men, Clarendon, 22 guns, 50 men, and 245 slaves; Roebuck, 15 guns, 50 men, and 291 slaves; and brig William, of 14 guns, and 35 men; total 72 guns, 180 men, and 549 slaves. Captured by the Queen, ship Nelly, 22 guns, 62 men, and 19 slaves; Elizabeth, 28 guns, 56 men, and 181 slaves; Sisters, 24 guns, 36 men, and 31 slaves; and Sarah, 14 guns, 36 men, and 164 slaves; total 112 guns, 269 men, 537 slaves. The above vessels were considered very valuable, some of them having dry goods on board. Capt. K. further informs, that just before he sailed, a Spanish frigate was lost off English Bank in the river of Plate, and 600 persons perished. Captain K. left Montevideo on the 25th of November, at which time heard nothing of the taking of Buenos Ayres by the British.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

FRENCH FLEET.—The sch'r Betsey Fulshire, Hitchcock, in 31 days from Curacao. Left, sch'r Ann Eliza, and brig Louisa, M'Namara, of Alexandria; sch'r Sukey and Peggy, of Philadelphia. Jan. 25, in the Mona passage, was boarded by a French 84 and a 50 gun ship, in tow with one of 110 guns, waiting for ten more hourly expected. The 84 had upwards of one thousand troops on board: said their destination was Jamaica. Had it so, the schooner James Lenox, from Newbern, for Jamaica, which vessel they had had in possession 7 days, in order to prevent the communication of intelligence of them.

[New York paper.]

ARMAMENT AT NEW-YORK.

We extract from the New York Gazette the following remarks upon a mysterious subject which has excited a good deal of interest in that city, and has become an object of no little curiosity here. In this article only the Leander is mentioned; but we are informed that several other vessels have sailed from the same port under similar circumstances, carrying a considerable number of troops and warlike stores. The object and destination of this armament may be very interesting to the country; and government ought to be very careful that there should be no ground to implicate them in the affair, if hostility is intended against any nation with whom we are at peace. Should it be designed to make a descent upon any of the Spanish possessions, it might occasion a seizure and confiscation of all the American property now in the hands of the Spaniards; a loss which would be very severely felt by the commercial part of the community. It is to be hoped that government would not even connive at any thing that would be productive of such consequences. (U. S. Gaz.)

What is the ultimate destination of the Leander?

We have hitherto repressed all comment on the singular circumstances which have attended the outfit and departure of this ship. These circumstances, however, have been of such a nature as to awaken the liveliest curiosity among the citizens; and the suggestions and surmises have been as

various as they were ludicrous and amusing. She is bound ostensibly for Jacmel, a port in the island of St. Domingo, and carries with her, as we understand, a considerable armed force, and very large supply of warlike stores; and report says (and we suspect with some degree of truth) that several other vessels, under similar circumstances, are fitting out in other ports of the United States, and that they are to rendezvous at an appointed place.

Can we for a moment suppose that anything serious is meditated against the present unhappy possessors of that Island? Certainly not. The undertaking would be as absurd and futile as it would be preposterous and wicked; is it designed as an auxiliary to a more powerful European force, with a view to such an attempt?—We feel persuaded it is not. The suspicion then recurs with double force that there is a plan matured for striking a blow in some quarter that is at once more vulnerable and more pregnant with reward to the assailants. There has been rumors that these proceedings were secretly countenanced by government: but this we very much doubt, however justifiable such a measure might be. Perhaps we ought, nevertheless, to feel more surprise at the long forbearance of government, than at any secret and decisive plans for chastising an insolent and faithless power. And we believe, were they to make an open declaration to this effect, it would be a popular measure, and would unite every friend to his country in its defence. Indeed it appears to be a demonstrable fact, and it was long since foreseen that the Spaniards must be dispossessed of some of those provinces which border on and lie contiguous to our own territory. Recent occurrences prove that peace cannot be preserved without it. The haughty insolence and multiplied depredations experienced from that quarter, require correction from the arm of national justice.

The Spanish government has long since borne proverbial for its imbecility and avarice; and it is reasonable to suppose, that there is nothing which they ought more seriously to deprecate than an open rupture with the nervous and powerful young giant of the West. For were he once to give scope to his physical powers in this way, we hesitate not to pronounce, that the expiring sun of Spanish glory would set forever, and that their American possessions would speedily be blotted from the chart of history. Hundreds of thousands of hardy, resolute, enterprising republicans, would penetrate into all the rich and secret recesses of those regions, whose allurements are but too flattering to the capacity of man. They would soon shed the lustre of liberty over those obscure and benighted provinces. This would open a boundless theatre for daring enterprise and splendid action; freedom of trade, as well as freedom of speech, would follow immediately in their train. And the products of the richest mines on the globe, in the hands of free and rational men, would be turned into new channels and converted into the noblest purposes.

It has been intimated, & we are strongly inclined to give credit to the intimation, that many of the Spaniards residing in the island of Cuba, (if not even in more distant provinces) have expressed a wish to be released from the evils of colonial restrictions, exactions, and oppressions, and have turned an eye of anxious solicitude towards the United States. Taking these things into view, together with the immense difference in the character and genius of the two governments, we should not be surprised to learn that they were ripe for revolt.

In pursuing this train of thought, the mind is insensibly and rapidly led from one point of reflection to another, and is ambitious to extend her speculations to those interesting consequences which will naturally burst forth from great and probable causes. It seems to be an event preordained that the descendants of Pocahontas, and the little Plymouth colony, should people and give laws to the whole western hemisphere. If indeed we have approximated to that point of time when the spirit of God shall be found to move upon the face of the waters, and when the genius of truth and liberty is to dart her piercing beams through boundless and fertile regions, and to replace with the mild effulgence of a pure religion the present reign of fanaticism and superstition, then indeed we shall not be among the last to hail the approaching era of so much felicity and splendor.

We humbly conceive, that in laying these reflections before our numerous and respectable readers we have committed no breach of propriety. They are such as seemed naturally to spring out of a combination of very mysterious movements, and that mystery has prevailed not less over

the government than over those matters immediately under review. We are as much in the dark as the great mass of our readers, and we have only used the freedom of adding some speculative remarks to those which have been in the mouth of almost every person. But we are determined to be among the first who shall assist in unravelling the motives for this singular armament.

Translated for the BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

RICOHAN.

EMPIRE OF HAYTI, First Division of the West.

JUDGMENT.

Given by a special military council, held at Dessalines, formerly Gonaves, 23d Nov. 1805, 2d year of the independence of Hayti.

To-day, 23d. Nov. 1805, 2d. year of the Independence of Hayti;

WE, Bazelois, general of the brigade, chief of the staff, general of the army, president;

Louis Felix Boisron Tonnerre, adjutant general vice president;

Etrene Victor Mentor, adjutant general, judge;

Peter Cotterau, chief of brigade, judges John Joseph Dominie Diequoi Vigne, chief of a squadron, reporter;

Makajoux, chief of a squadron, judge;

and Alexis Dupuy, captain and Register;—members comprising the special council, convoked by order of his majesty the emperor, and composed in conformity of the law of the 30th of May, 1805, on the organization of the special military council, to judge the persons named: Francisco Stella, born in Italy 31 years of age, physician, and acting lately as merchant in the city of Cayes, and calling himself a Dane; and John Jordani, a native of Milan, 26 years of age, a seaman in the service of the said Francisco Stella, both accused of espionage and of being subjects of the emperor of the French.

After taking an account of all the papers in support of the accusation, heard pleadings of the accused, and after having heard the reading of the interrogations of the report and conclusions of the chief of the squadron, Diaquoi Vigne, reporter;

The council has declared to be convicted, Francisco Stella, and John Jordani, Italians, of having unlawfully assumed the protection granted by the Haytian government, to the subjects of his majesty the king of Denmark, although in so doing, they had incurred the punishment of death pronounced against the French, or their allies who should set foot on the territory of this empire, and the pains expressed by the second article of the penal code to wit:

"Every individual, whatever may be his condition, quality or profession, convicted of espionage for the enemy or rebels shall suffer death."

In consequence, the council condemns Stella and Jordani to be shot, as subjects of the emperor of the French and king of Italy.

The council besides decree, that the goods of Francisco Stella and John Jordani, shall be confiscated for the benefit of the state, and that the sums arising from the sale of the effects of the said Stella and Jordani, shall be sent to the treasurer's chest at Cayes, and that a copy of the present judgment shall be addressed to all the authorities, in order to give it all possible publicity, and that by the diligence of the reporter of the functions of the military accuser.

Done in the public sittings at Dessalines, formerly Gonaves, 23d Nov. 1805, 2d year of the independence of Hayti.

(Signed by the members enumerated above.)

We have seen the judgment of the council named to pronounce on Stella and Jordani, accused of espionage and of being the subjects of Bonaparte. After having attentively examined the judgment conformably to the laws, we order their execution in 24 hours.

DESSALINES.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Captain JENKINS, from New York, and for Sale,

First quality Patent Cheese, A quantity of excellent Flax, New York Pippins, A parcel of nice Codfish, Chestnuts, Shellbacks, &c.

Abel Willis,

February 10.

Feb. 21, 1806.

Ordered, That Messrs. Jancy, Neely, and Preston, be a committee to sent out the office property at the east end of Duke street, for 21 years, and that they advertise its proprietor for the same, and report to Council.

Ordered, That the application of Levin Powell, Esquire, be referred to Messrs. Smith and Miller; who are directed to enquire into the correctness of the valuation of his property, and report to Council.

Tell,

JAMES M. M'REA, C. C.

In COMMON COUNCIL,

20th Feb. 1805.

ORDERED,

THAT the following persons be appointed commissioners for superintending elections to be held in the different wards of the city, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March next, or the choice of numbers of the COMMON COUNCIL of Alexandria, for the ensuing year, viz.

Jacob Hoffman,

Richard Libby, and } for the 1st ward.

John Hawes,

Daniel MacLeod,

Youth Isabell, and } for the 2d ward.

Anne Jackson,

Adam Lynn,

William Yeaton, and } for the 3d ward.

William Kelly,

Edmund Denby,

Robert Young, and } for the 4th ward.

John Johnson,

The elections for the first ward to be held at Frederick Shuck's tavern, on Prince street; for the second ward at the Court House; for the third ward at John Hodgkin's tavern on King street, and for the fourth ward at John Stewart's house, the corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets.

TEST,

JAMES M. M'REA, C. C.

February 21.

PUBLIC SALE.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, will be Sold at Col. Ramsay's wharf,

2000 bushels ground alum Salt, 50 quarter casks rich Malaga Wine, 50 boxes mould Candles, 80 barrels new Rum,

A quantity Ruffia Sweeting & Duck.

John G. Ladd.

Feb. 21.

LANDING,

From the Sloop ALBERT, Capt. HALL and for Sale by the subscriber,

900 bushels ground alum Salt,

50 quarter casks rich Malaga Wine,

50 boxes mould Candles,

80 barrels new Rum,

A quantity Ruffia Sweeting & Duck.

John G. Ladd.

Feb. 21.

T TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

THE HOUSE on the left hand side of Water street, lately occupied by Capt. Berry; the situation is equal to any, and the house well calculated for the accommodation of a small family. For terms apply to

Mrs. ANN GRAY,

King street.

February 21.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of Ignatius Wheeler, late of Fairfax county, Virginia, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts by the fifth day of May, as no longer indulgence can be given.

Ignatius Wheeler, jun.

Administrator.

February 21.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale,

20 boxes fresh Lisbon Lemons.

Matthew Eakin.

February 19.

A great Bargain may be had.

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good land in the western country. It lies near St. George's Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potowmack river. There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sown last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the plaster of Paris, from the latest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7.

THE BIRTH NIGHT BALL,

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he has received, from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE
That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.
A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening fits when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—refinement in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad living, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders; Violent cramps in the Confinements, stomach and backs, Indigestion, Melancholy, Gout in the stomach, Pains in the limbs, Hysterical affections, Inward weaknesses, Seminal weaknesses, Fluoribus (or whites), Barrenness,

Violent cramps in the Confinements, stomach and backs, Indigestion, Melancholy, Gout in the stomach, Pains in the limbs, Relaxations, Involuntary emissions, Obstinate gleet, Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely;

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.
One of the justices of the peace for Phila.
delphia county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar side, so commonly complained of as operating with violence.

ence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and its being suited to every age and condition, and also it contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tender infant of a week old should no worm exist in the body, but will, with our pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the infest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tapeworm, the Alcalides, or small maw worm, the Encyrtina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted glands—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with flinty and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sicknesses at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number even in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

GASES OR CURES—

By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Hartford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX OR EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHORPE minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very feeble appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repelled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHORPE.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unequalled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurf, tetter, ring worms, &c. burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, sensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, deflections of rheum, dulness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

RECOMMENDED

Dra Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending and securing

WING in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the mid-day ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a Freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor N. P. CANN, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County.

January 17. [Feb. 3.] 2nd

NOTICE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTON AND STEWART,

(Price one Dollar.)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY

By MRS. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be seen up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickling Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20.

PUBLIC SALE.

B Y virtue of a deed of trust from THOMAS RICHARDS, to the subscriber, made for the purpose of paying a debt due from the said Richards to Robert T. Hooe & Co., will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on the 27th day of March next, on a credit of two, four and six months, with approved security, A TRACT OF LAND, whereon the said Thomas Richards now lives, situated in the county of Fairfax on the drains of Great Hunting Creek, containing two acres; also five and a half acres adjoining to above TRACT. And on the 28th day of March next, will be sold on the same credit with approved security, at the Coffee House in the town of Alexandria—A PIECE OF GROUND situated in the town of Alexandria, on the west side of Pitt street and to the northward of King street in the said town, this piece of ground has a front of 34 feet on Pitt street, running 44 feet back.

Thomas Swann, Trustee.

February 19.

For SALE, on Credit,

T HAT valuable PROPERTY, at the corner of Prince and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. George Clemenson; consisting of two houses on the former, and one on the latter. There are five dwelling houses on this property, two of which are commodious and well finished.

This property will be sold altogether, at public vendue, on a credit of 6, 9, and 12 months, for negotiable notes with approved indorsers.

The sale will take place on SATURDAY the 15th of March next. On the same day will be let, on ground rent for ever, to the highest bidder, on the premises.

Two unimproved LOTS of ground, lying at the intersection of King and Fayette streets. The situation of this property is deemed superior to any other on King-street, as it faces the diagonal street and adjoins a pump of the best water in town.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

February 17.

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

MOUNT-EAGLE,

The beautiful COUNTRY SEAT of